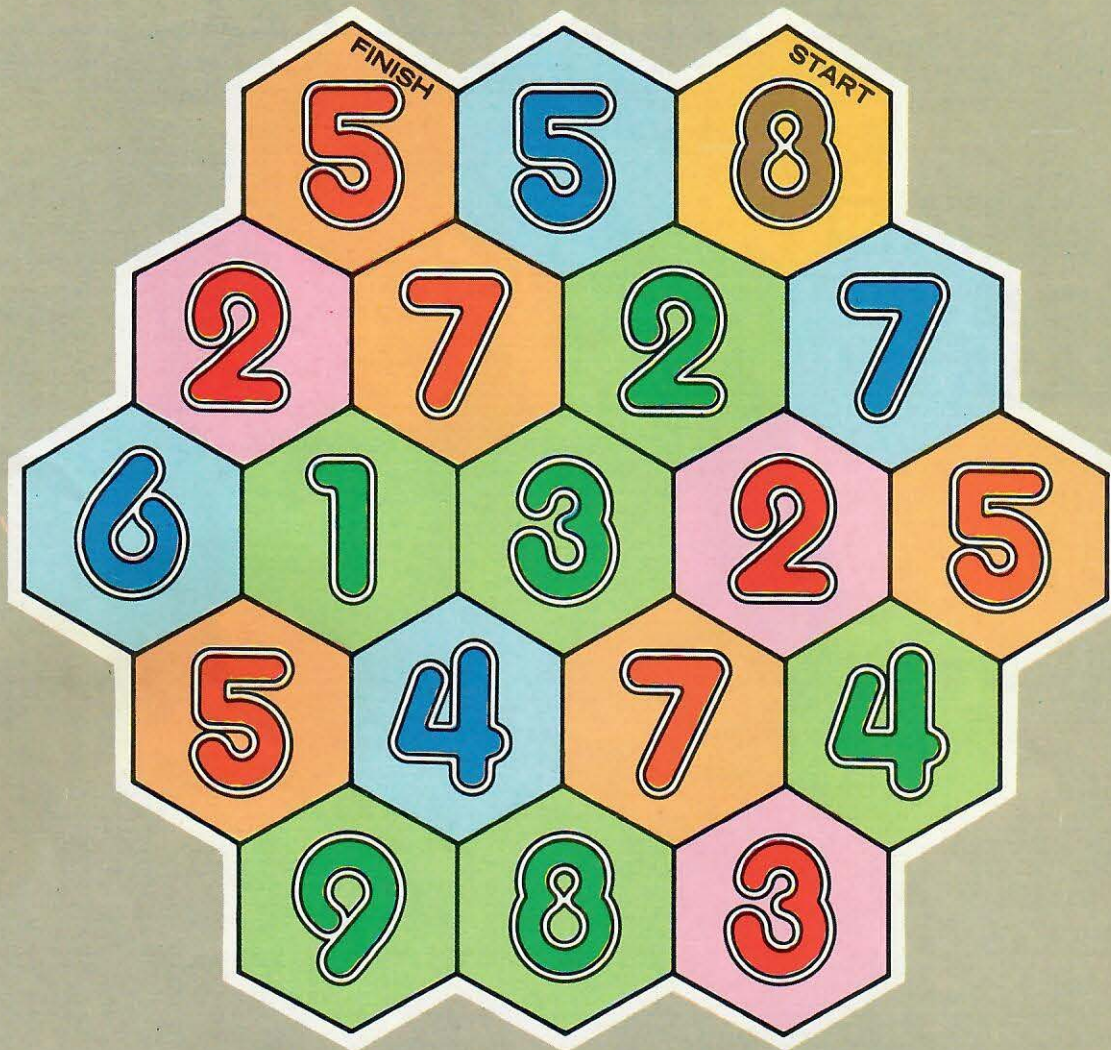


321 CONTACT

**CONTACT
Goes to
NASA**



**Win a Trip to a
Space Shuttle
Launch!**



Odd Number Out

This odd maze has a secret path that leads from start to finish. To find your way, all you need is a little number know-how.

Move from cell to cell doing what the colors and numbers say. A blue cell means add the number in it. A green cell means subtract. Red means multiply, and orange means divide.

There is just one catch. Your answers must always be even. If an answer is an odd number, stop and go another way.

Keep going until you reach the end. It might even help to write the answers you get in each square as you go along. (Answer on page 35.)

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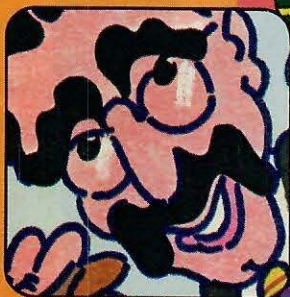
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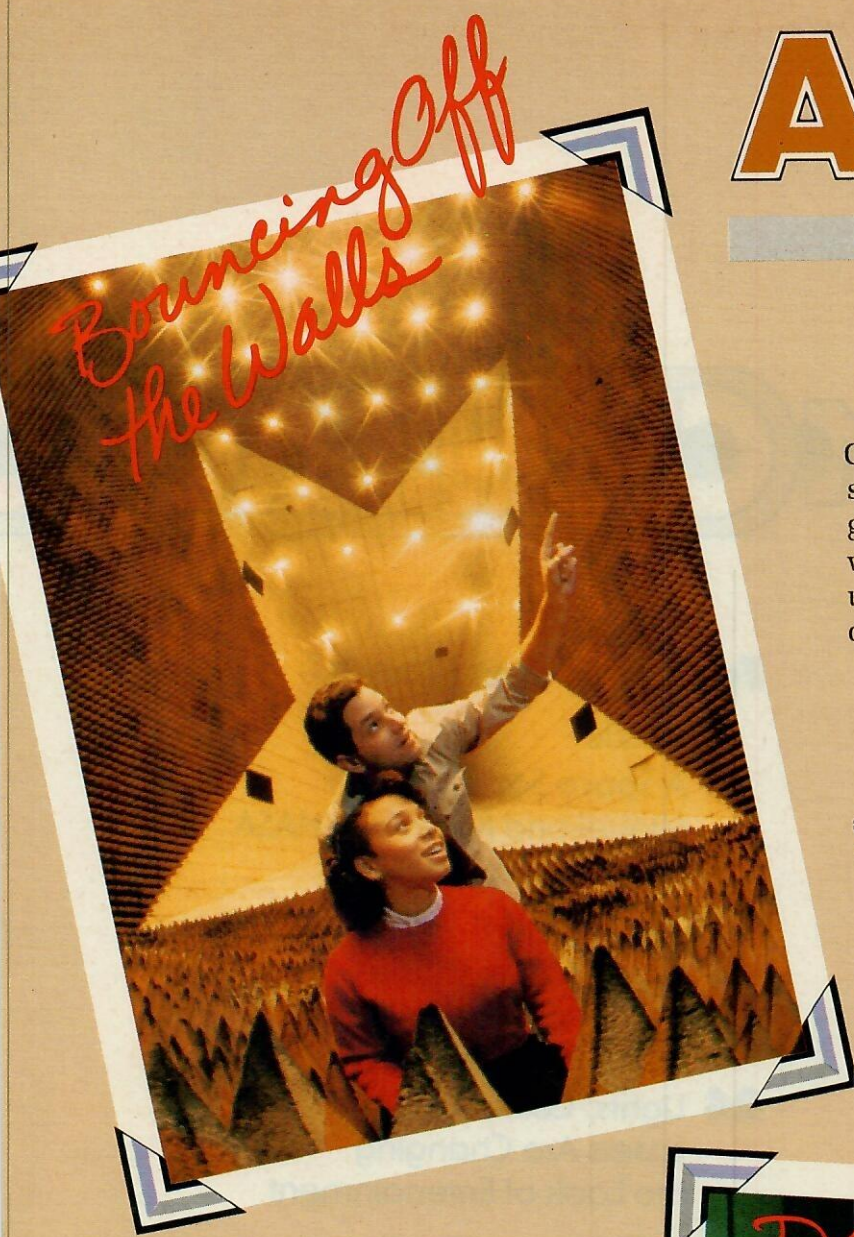
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Front Cover: Photo CTW/Jim Olive

A Space

Miguel and

Miguel and Robin, two stars of the "3-2-1 Contact" TV show, just came back from NASA's space center in Houston, Texas. There the kids got to poke around in places that most people will never see. So we asked Robin to remember us—and you—back home. Here's her scrapbook of some highlights of the trip.



No, this isn't the set from "2010." Miguel and I are in a room without echoes. The ceiling, floor, and walls are covered with pyramids made of foam rubber. Since there are no flat surfaces, sounds can't bounce off the walls. Also, the pyramid shapes have carbon inside, which absorbs sound. NASA uses the room to test antennas to see if they will pick up radio signals in echo-less space.

Space Dancing

One-Two-Three-Kick... Here's Miguel shaking a leg in his spacesuit. When the NASA folks measure astronauts for a spacesuit, they have to add an extra inch because people grow taller in space. When you're up in space, gravity isn't pulling you down. So your spine gets straighter—and you get taller. It sure beats break-dancing! Honest!



Scrapbook

Robin Visit NASA



No, the moon's not made of Swiss cheese, but it has plenty of rocks! And here are just a couple of them brought back by astronauts. The rocks are stored in sealed rooms filled with nitrogen. Any contact with the earth's atmosphere would change the rocks. So Miguel and I had to wear special germ free clothes and gloves to go near them. The chemicals found in moon rocks are different than those found on earth. But even so, they didn't seem all that strange.

Far Out Rocks

You've probably heard of seasickness, but how about spacesickness? Here Miguel is being spun around in a chair to test for it. Miguel didn't get sick. But even after all the testing, scientists still can't be sure who will get spacesick and who won't. They say about one in three astronauts do get sick in space.



Round and Round We Go!

Strong Stuff

I may be strong, but this is ridiculous! Actually I'm lifting a helium-filled balloon. Though it's light, it's bulky, so it took some energy to lift. Shuttle astronauts practice moving the balloon with a specially designed robot arm. In space, they use the arm to move satellites and other cargo. But what may weigh several tons on earth will be weightless in space. So astronauts practice lifting something big but light right here on earth!



All Systems Go!

Astronaut Charlie Bolden shows us the computers in the model of the space lab. The shuttle and lab run almost entirely on computers. It's Charlie Bolden's job to see which computer systems work best in space. Bolden will also pilot a future shuttle flight.



MEET SALLY RIDE

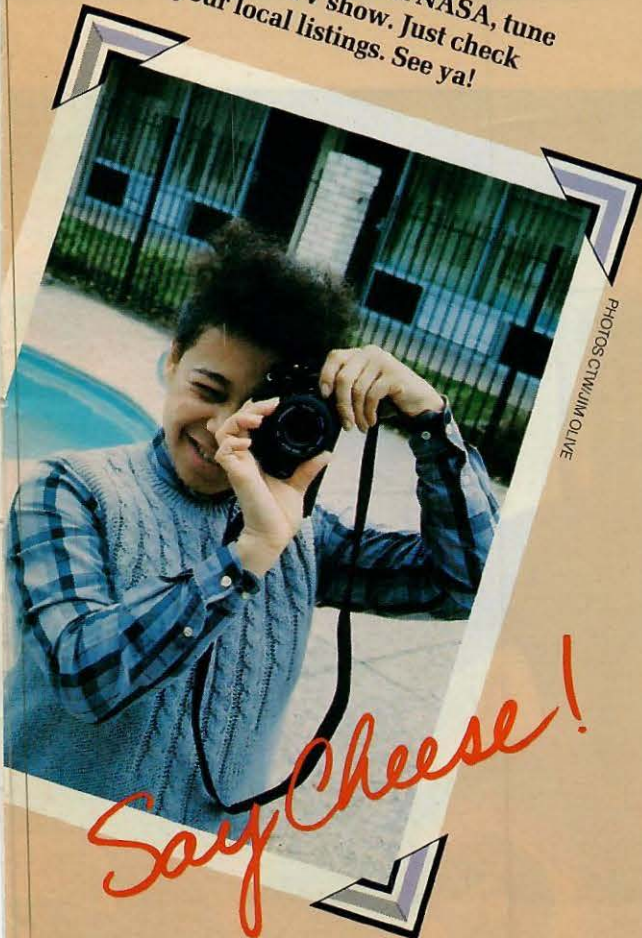
What's it like to go into space? That's what Miguel and Robin wanted to know. So they asked someone who could tell them—and you—all about it. Her name: Sally Ride—the first American woman in space.

Editor's Note: As we go to press, Sally Ride is scheduled to make a second trip on the space shuttle on October 1. In this interview, she talks about her first trip into space.

CONTACT: What was the launch of the space shuttle like?

Ride: The last 10 seconds of countdown is

Here I am taking a picture of a photographer taking my picture! For an even bigger and better picture of what else Miguel and I did at NASA, tune in to our TV show. Just check your local listings. See ya!



PHOTOS CTW/JIM OLIVE

PHOTO COURTESY OF NASA



when things really start to happen. The main engines ignite at about seven seconds before lift-off. You can feel the rumbling and the vibrating. Then you're on your way! There's nothing much you can do at this point. Computers are handling it all.

CONTACT: When do you reach orbit?

Ride: About eight minutes after launch, the main engines cut off. When the main engines fall away, it's as if a big electric motor was pushing you up. It's very smooth and very quiet.

CONTACT: What happens in orbit?

Ride: When the engines cut off, there's a jerking motion. All of a sudden we were in orbit—➔

and weightless. Then we all did the same thing. We took the pencils we were holding and let go. They stayed right where we put them!

CONTACT: What is weightlessness like?

Ride: It's weird. You know you need to get from here to there and you're not quite sure how to do it. You need to push off of something, but you're not quite sure how hard to push. And you find that your arms and legs start going off in different directions. You get used to that!

CONTACT: Did you enjoy being weightless?

Ride: Not right away. At first we had lots of things to do. So the first chance we had to practice being weightless was our first meal. It didn't make a bit of difference whether the food tray was upside down or at a 90 degree angle. Nothing was going to fall off it. I discovered that I liked eating on the ceiling, so I'd always sit upside down, and eat from that position.

Being weightless is a pleasant feeling. You don't feel any different. It's an easy environment to live in. You don't have to walk. You can just take your finger and push. Your heart doesn't have to pump as hard because it doesn't have to work against gravity.

CONTACT: Did the others enjoy it, too?

Ride: At one of our early meals, we decided that we'd have fun by putting everyone on a different wall. We had one person sitting on the floor. We had one guy just floating right in the middle of the room. I was on the ceiling.

CONTACT: Did you get any exercise?

Ride: Yes. We had a jogging machine on the shuttle. I was the first person ever to jog across the Indian Ocean!

CONTACT: What about sleeping? Did you have funny dreams in space?

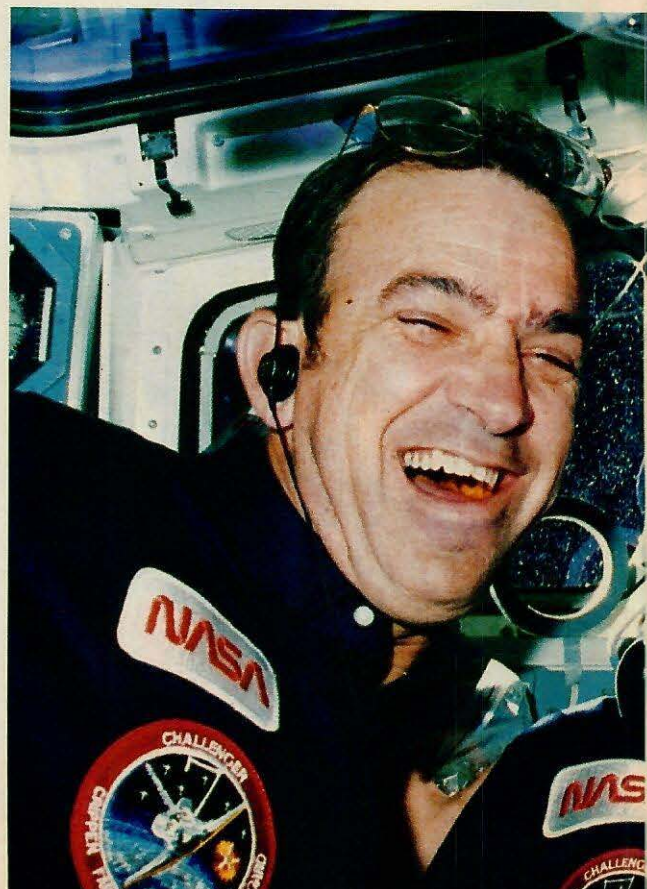
Ride: Not really. But one thing that's kind of interesting about sleeping is that you orbit earth every 90 minutes. So you have a sunrise and sunset every 90 minutes. Day and night really don't have much meaning. You just have to say to yourself, "Well, if my watch says it's time to go to bed, it's time to go to bed."

CONTACT: When did you have weight again?

Ride: During re-entry you realize you're kind of sinking down in your seat. Because your body isn't used to gravity, it feels like it weighs a lot more—even though it doesn't. For instance, a camera I was holding felt like it weighed 100 pounds—and it was just a regular camera.

CONTACT: How was landing?

Ride: Perfect. When we landed, our senses returned to a gravity environment. They weren't



used to it. So we felt very disoriented. You feel like your head is spinning. Your heart rates goes way up.

CONTACT: Anything else you'd like to add?

Ride: Rick Hap—one of the other astronauts on the trip—and I looked at the shuttle sitting where we had left it. We looked at one another and said, "This isn't the same, we're back on earth." Then we tried jumping, and came right back down. Two hours earlier, we would have floated up to the ceiling. That was when we knew the trip was really over.

CONTACT: Did you always want to be an astronaut?

Ride: No. From the time I was 12 until I was 17, I wanted to be a tennis player.

CONTACT: That's a big jump from tennis to space!

Ride: Not really. Actually tennis and other sports can involve teamwork. And the astronaut program is a lot like that. You need to work with

Left: Astronaut Ride checks to make sure all the instruments on board the shuttle are "A-OK."

Right: What's for dinner? A lighter-than-air cheese sandwich.

Below: Astronauts John Fabian and Robert Crippen join Sally Ride in a smile for the camera.



a crew. You just can't go off by yourself and decide you're going to be the greatest astronaut in the world. That's not how it works.

CONTACT: Do you have any advice for our readers who may want to become astronauts?

Ride: There's really no path that someone can take to be an astronaut. There's a wide range of people in the space program right now. All kinds of people with science backgrounds. And soon NASA will be looking for reporters, historians, poets. People who can tell about the trip much better than we scientists can.

CONTACT: Are you looking forward to going into space again?

Ride: Oh yes. Many times. There are a lot of good things to be done in orbit. I'd like to get a chance to do a space walk. And I'd like to launch satellites from the shuttle.

Each mission has something different to offer than the last one. I think that each one is a pretty exciting opportunity.

PHOTOS COURTESY OF NASA

Win A Trip to

CAPE CANAVERAL!

Enter CONTACT'S "Kids in Space" Contest

Should kids have a shot at going into space? Convince 3-2-1 *Contact*. Give us some good reasons kids should be allowed to go up on the space shuttle sometime in the future.

Tell us what useful jobs kids could do on a shuttle flight. Would a kid's way of looking at things be different enough from an adult's viewpoint to encourage NASA to

send a kid into space? How could kids come back and share their space travel experiences with folks on earth?

In 150 words or less, let us know why young people should be able to go up on a shuttle flight. We'll pass your ideas along to NASA—the U. S. space agency. You may become one of our 42 winners and collect one of the prizes below.

● ONE GRAND PRIZE:

A trip to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, for the winner and one adult to watch a space shuttle launch. You'll not only watch the shuttle blast off, but you'll also get to meet some astronauts.

● ONE FIRST PRIZE:

One 16X Astroscan Telescope with a 28mm RKE eyepiece from Edmund Scientific Company, Barrington, NJ.

● FIVE SECOND PRIZES:

Copies of the home video game "Space Taxi" from Muse Software, Baltimore, MD.

● FIFTEEN THIRD PRIZES:

Plastic models of the space shuttle from Monogram Models, Morton Grove, IL.

● TWENTY FOURTH PRIZES:

Metal models of the space shuttle with pullback motors from Star Magic, 743 Broadway, New York, NY.

Ready for the contest rules? Here goes!

1. Children's Television Workshop will judge the entries on how original your thoughts are about why kids should go along on the space shuttle. So think hard, remember what you have learned about the shuttle, and be creative. Your entry must be entirely your own work.

2. Length: Entries of 150 words or less should be printed or typed. No official entry blank is needed.

3. Deadline: Entries must be postmarked before midnight, Nov. 24, 1984.

4. Children's Television Workshop shall

have the right to use all entries for publicity, promotion, or any other purpose.

5. Winners will be notified by January 15, 1985. Don't forget to put your name, address, and age on your contest entry.

6. The winners will be featured in a future issue of *Contact*.

7. Send your entry to:

"Kids in Space" Contest
3-2-1 Contact magazine
Children's Television Workshop
One Lincoln Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10023

Coming Attractions



ILLUSTRATION © PHIL ANDERSON

The Long Sleep.....

Doctors are studying how humans can use hibernation—the long, deep sleep of many animals—to help improve health. Researchers have found that the changes that take place in animals during hibernation are caused by a chemical known as HIT.

When HIT is given to monkeys, they start to hibernate—even though they don't usually hibernate. Scientists think that HIT might help humans to hibernate too.

If the chemical that causes hibernation works on humans, it might help people who have been seriously burned to sleep through their long and painful recovery periods. Doctors may even be able to let a very sick person hibernate until a cure is found for her disease.

If humans could hibernate, astronauts would be able to take long space trips. They could go on a 20 year trip to Alpha Centauri, the nearest star to our sun. Then they wouldn't have to pack 20 years worth of food. And they might go the entire journey without aging a single year!

PHOTO, ANIMALS, ANIMALS © JACK WILBURN

Two Tails on the Trail

Two of New York State's newest workers have four feet—each. The workers are two llamas, named Poco and Ferrous. And for the next three years, they will be helping out teams of biologists study pollution of lakes and ponds in mountain areas of the state.

Llamas have been used for years as hard working animals in South America. In the last few years, however, they have been used more and more in the U.S.—especially in the West.

"The llamas are a real easy animal to use. They're not dangerous. And they cost a lot less to keep than a horse or a mule," says James Hook, who works for the company that sold the animals to New York State. Mr. Hook also explains that horses and mules wouldn't be as good for the work because they are larger and less able to live off the land.

The llamas will each carry about 100 pounds of equipment and camping gear for the scientists. They will be on the trail for half of each year. New York State officials say that if Poco and Ferrous work out, other llama-workers will be used in the future.



ILLUSTRATION © RONALD LIPKING



Musical Trees!

The sound of trees swaying in the breeze may be music to your ears, but one college professor thinks that some trees will be able to make their own music. Huh?

Spyros Vennos has been searching for wood that can be used to make some of the world's finest violins. Usually, fine violins are made out of one type of wood—Norway spruce. The wood seems to have a quality to it that produces beautiful tones and sounds. But Mr. Vennos wants to change all that.

He convinced the U.S. Forest Service to let him cut down some of the spruces in the Dixie National Forest in Utah. Mr. Vennos will cut the lumber, split it and let it age for about 10 years. Then he hopes to make new violins with this western wood. "If my figures are correct," he says, "we will use this wood to build some of the world's finest violins. And they'll be home-grown in America."

Coming Attractions

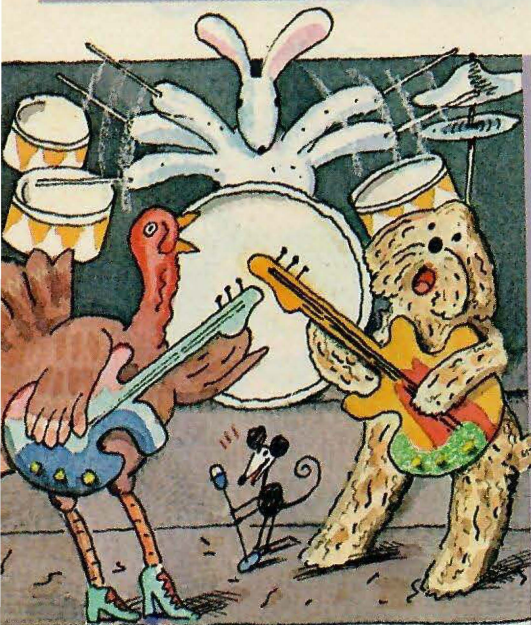


ILLUSTRATION © MARC ROSENTHAL

This Musician's No Turkey

Will Michael Jackson be singing songs in the future with words such as gobble, gobble, moooooo, or arf, arf? He may if he sings any songs by Jim Nollman.

Nollman is a songwriter who writes for an unusual audience: animals. It all started one day when Mr. Nollman was practicing the flute. A neighbor's turkey happened to walk by. "I noticed that if I hit certain notes, the turkey would gobble," Mr. Nollman recalls.

Soon the writer taught the turkey a gobble and flute duet. Later, a farmer allowed him to get 300 turkeys into a chorus. The result was a record called "Music to Eat Thanksgiving Dinner By."

Since then Nollman has learned to sing wolf harmony. He has made music with whales and dolphins. He has played guitar for buffalo—which silently surrounded him—for a TV series. And he got a group of howler monkeys together for another TV show.

Forests in Trouble

Attention all nature lovers. From Maine to Alabama, trees are in trouble. During the past 20 years, many types of trees haven't grown as tall as they once did. And now a report says the reason is pollution.

According to Sandra Postel, a scientist who wrote the report, acid rain has placed U.S. forests in great danger. Acid rain is caused when certain chemicals that come from factory chimneys float into the air. Some of the chemicals come back down to earth when it rains. The pollution seeps into the ground and lays a fine coating on trees and their roots.

Besides stunting the growth of trees, acid rain has also been blamed for killing fish in lakes and rivers, damaging crops, eating away at buildings and possibly harming people's health.

Ms. Postel says that people must be more careful and pay attention to the environment, or we may not have any trees in the future.

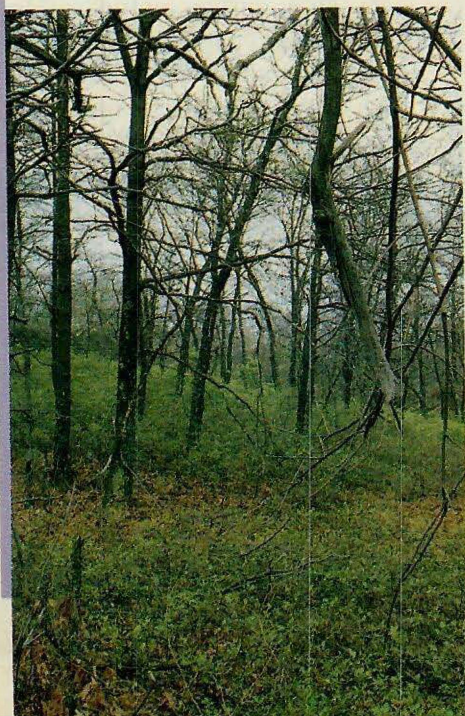


PHOTO © FOCUS ON SPORTS



Kick the Gas Habit

Last May, when the cars racing in the Indianapolis 500 made their speedy pit stops to refuel, it wasn't gasoline that was poured in their tanks. It was methanol—also known as wood alcohol. Now many car experts say, methanol may be the fuel of the future for many passenger cars.

Racers say they like methanol because it forces more horsepower out of their engines than gasoline. And it doesn't catch fire as easily as gasoline.

The Environmental Protection Agency—a U.S. government department in charge of protecting America's air and water—likes methanol because it doesn't pollute the air as much as gasoline or diesel fuel.

Scientists say that by the year 2000, many Americans will be driving methanol-burning cars—and it will cost about the same as good ol' gasoline. Already there are over 500 methanol cars being tested in California.

"It's too early to tell how successful these cars will be," says Kenneth Smith, a California official, "but the cars do give off less pollution."

PHOTO: PHOTO RESEARCHERS © VAN BUCHER

Halley's Comet Update

Great astronomers are associated with certain objects or discoveries—Galileo with the telescope, Copernicus with the solar system, and of course, the name of Halley is connected with comets.

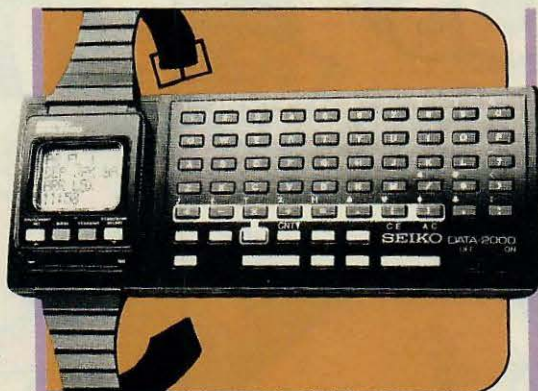
Edmund Halley discovered that comets make return visits in their orbits around the sun. Halley's comet returns every 75 years. Its next scheduled visit will be during the spring of 1986.

Recently, astronomers said that Halley's comet would not be as bright as the last time it visited the earth. Now these comet experts have changed their minds. They say that the comet will be much brighter than predicted—as much as five to six times brighter!

But the scientists warn that "the comet will be a true spectacle only when viewed in a dark sky." In other words, it would be difficult to see the comet in twilight or from a well-lit city. So a campaign has been started to get cities to lower lighting so that people can see the comet.



ILLUSTRATION © JO LYNN CRABS



Computer Watch

Will you be wearing a computer on your wrist in the future? A new watch can be plugged into a computer keyboard. Then data such as addresses, phone numbers, and appointments can be entered or erased from the watch's memory. All you have to do is call up the information that's on your wrist.

Five-Year Battery

Most people get tired of always having to replace worn-out batteries in their video games, calculators, portable radios, or robots. Now, all that may change thanks to a new battery that will last for five years or more.

The batteries are made of a metal called *lithium*. It can power-pack more energy into a small package than a regular battery.

It may be a while before you can buy these batteries to use at home. So far they are only used in outer space missions. But don't short your circuits. In the future, doctors hope to use these batteries to keep artificial hearts beating!

The Light Knife

If your mother or father ever complains about carving a roast or a turkey, tell them to take heart. Scientists are talking about a knife that can split coconut shells and carve through a turkey's skin, meat, and bones—with amazing speed and accuracy. You will even be able to carve while the meat is inside the oven! The idea may happen in a few years—thanks to lasers.

According to Rick Lobraico, a laser expert, hand-held lasers are already being made. The lasers can be changed into knives as soon as ways are found to make them even smaller.

ILLUSTRATION © BRAD HAMANN



So What's New

You tell us and you'll get a nifty CONTACT T-shirt—if we print your story. Send us any science stories that have to do with the future (which could even be next week!) Send stories to:

Coming Attractions
P.O. Box 599
Ridgefield, NJ 07657

Factoids



The mosquito's saliva, not her bite, is what makes your skin swell and itch.



When you shiver, your muscles contract up to 20 times a second.



Weddell seals may swim underwater for over seven miles before coming up for air.

The flu virus is so small that a row of 2½ million of them would measure one inch.



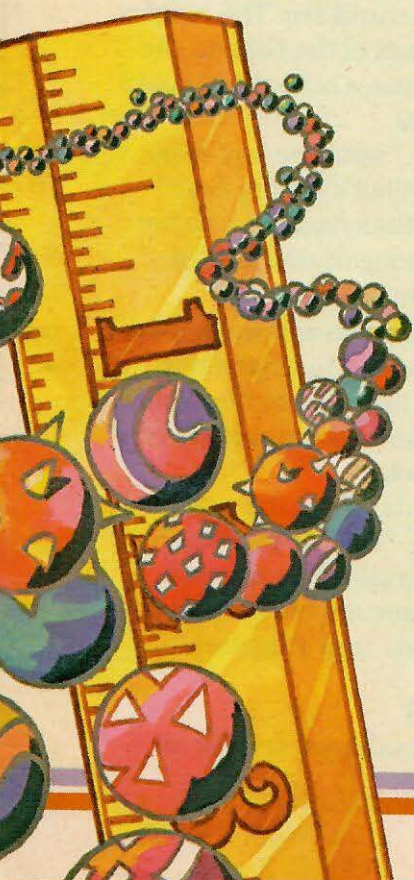


ILLUSTRATIONS © JOHN NEZ

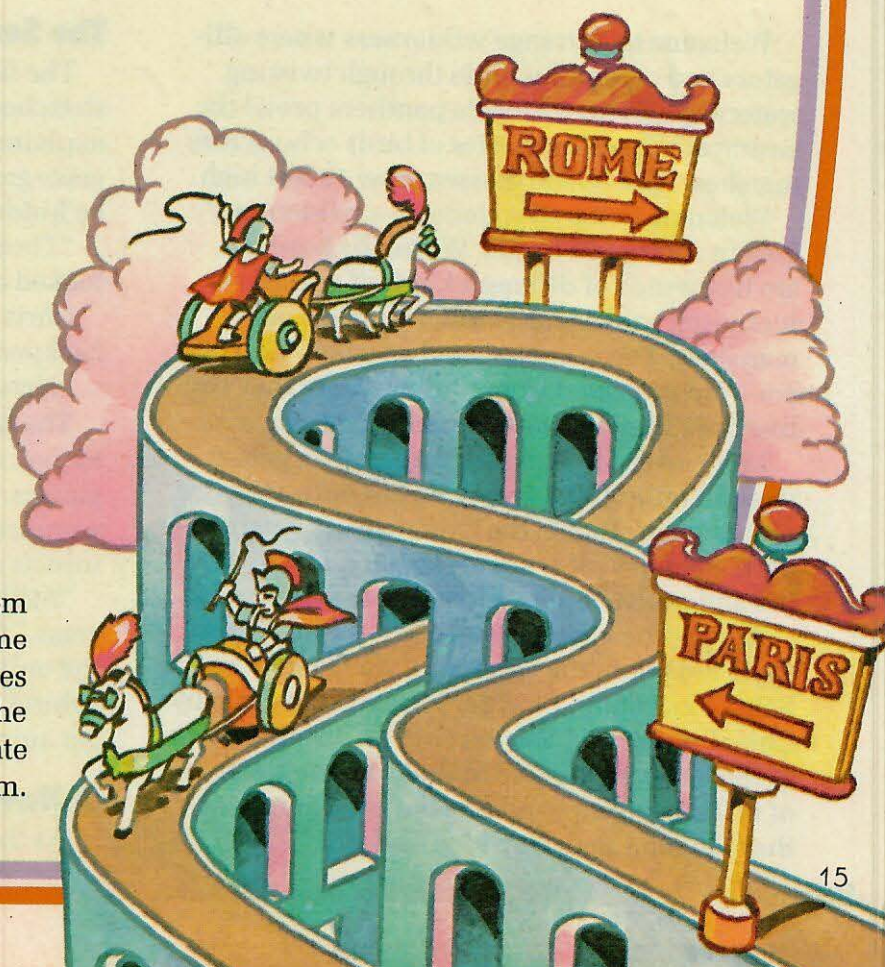
An average American spends two years of his life talking on the telephone.



If you are flying in an airplane, you can sometimes see a rainbow as a circle.



The road system of ancient Rome was 10,000 miles longer than the U.S. interstate highway system.



Exploring the Glades

KIDS DISCOVER A UNIQUE
WATER WILDERNESS

by Dian Rattner

Welcome to a strange wilderness where alligators and crocodiles glide through twisting waterways. Where Florida panthers prowl the swamps. Where eerie cries of birds echo across marshes. And where grasses grow 12 feet high.

Welcome to the Everglades—a wilderness area in southern Florida. Within its borders are thousands of different kinds of animals—including bald eagles, brown pelicans, and manatees. These endangered species—and others—are protected from hunters. Here they can live their lives without harm from humans.

Much of the Everglades is actually a grassy river 50 miles (80.5 km) wide but only a few inches deep. Today, the Everglades is a national park. People visit there to see the unusual wildlife and unusual plants that grow nowhere else.

Among the visitors one recent morning were some kids from the Orchard Villa Elementary School in Miami, Florida. The kids were met by Chris Fulmer and Warren Griffith. They are two of the rangers who live in the park and take care of it. The rangers would be the kids' guides as they went on their day-long "safari."

The Sea of Grass

The first stop was a field of high sawgrass. It stretched as far as the eye could see. The rangers explained that in some parts of the Glades, the grass grows so high that even a school bus could be hidden by its tall blades.

"There's nothing to see," said one boy as he looked at the tall grass. "What's the big deal?"

Chris Fulmer laughed, then reached into her backpack for some small magnifying glasses.

"Here. Tell me what you see," she said.

The kids got down on their hands and knees to look around. As they peered through their glasses, the grass seemed to spring to life. There were grasshoppers, strange-looking spiders, and insects called walking sticks.

"Millions of tiny animals live in the sawgrass," Chris Fulmer said. "But the insects aren't the only residents of the grass." She pointed behind the kids. "Over there are the nests of bigger animals— turtles, birds, and alligators."

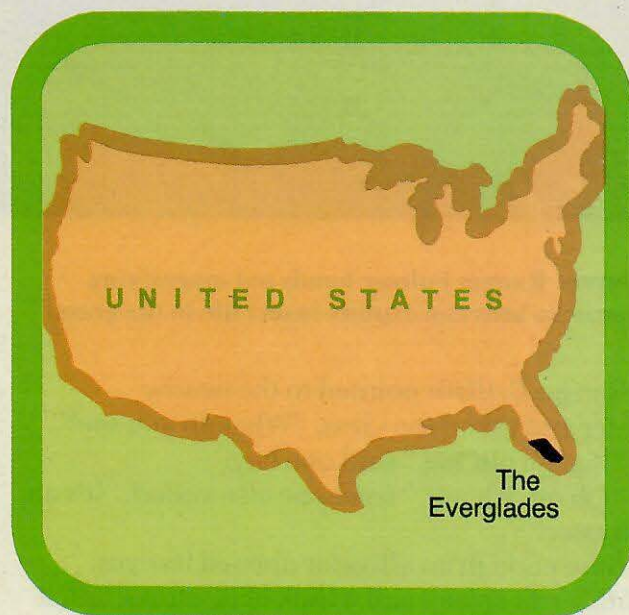
A Haven for Animals

As the kids looked up and over, several of

Left: The Seminole Indians called the Everglades the “river of grass”. This watery wilderness stretches over 100 miles from south-central Florida to the sea.

Right: An anhinga stretches in the sun. After diving into the water for food, aningas use the sun’s heat to dry their water-soaked wings.

Below: Ranger Griffith leads the Orchard Villa kids through the pine forest. A fire has blackened many of the tree trunks.



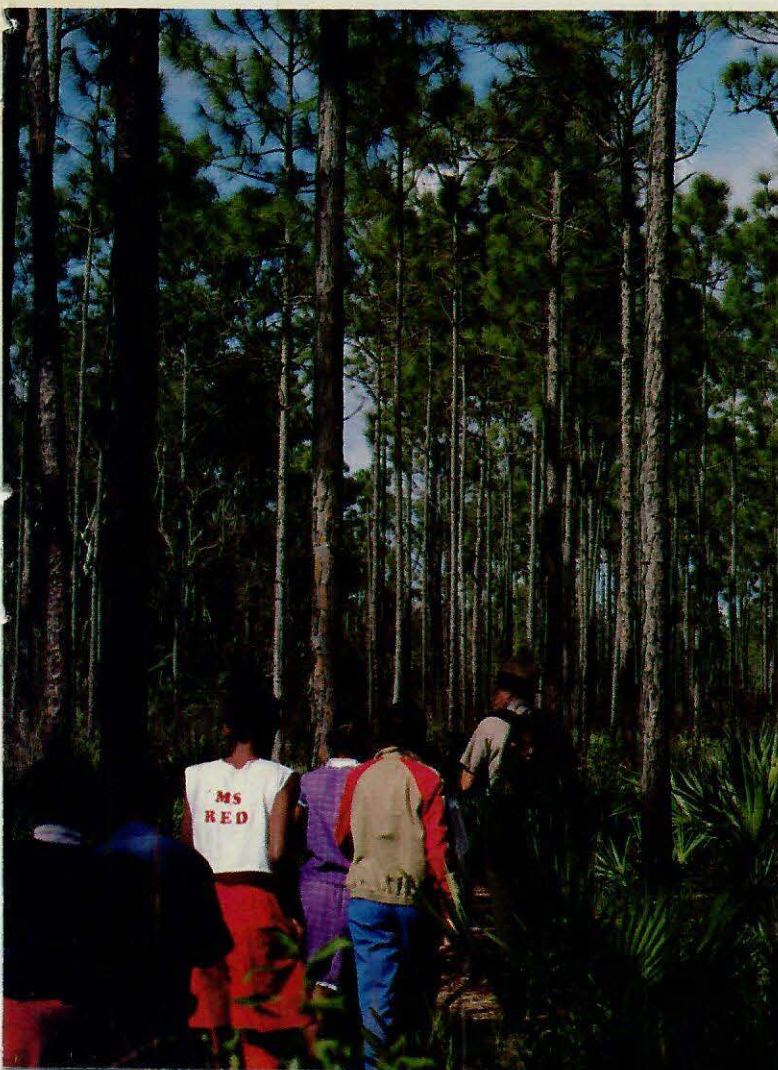
them noticed some unusual birds—anhingas (an-ING-uz). They catch dinner by diving head-first into the water to spear fish with their beaks.

“Why are they just sitting there with their wings open?” asked one student.

“They’re sunning themselves,” explained a ranger.

Most birds have natural oil on their feathers to keep them dry. But anhingas have less oil than most. They also have thin wings. Swimming and diving leaves them water-soaked and cold. They sit with their wings open to dry off in the sun. ➡

PHOTOS © ROBERT RATTNER





Above: Ranger Fulmer hands out magnifying glasses so kids can explore insect life in the grass.

Ranger Griffith pointed to the nearby water and asked the class, "What do you see?"

"Just an old log," said one boy.

"Oh no, it's not," someone else yelled. "It's an alligator!"

Sure enough an alligator opened its eyes. With a soft splash and a flick of its strong tail, it moved off into the water.

"Don't let him fool you by how slowly he moves," said Ranger Fulmer. "When they have to, alligators can get around very quickly."

The rangers explained that alligator skins were once used to make handbags and shoes. So many alligators were killed that the reptiles almost died out. Now alligator hunting is illegal, so their numbers are increasing.

Making Connections

As the kids continued their safari they became more and more aware of a pesky creature.

"These mosquitoes are driving me crazy," said one boy as he slapped at the bugs. As the kids quickly discovered, many mosquitoes

live in the waters of the Everglades.

"Can't you get rid of them?" a student asked.

"Well, we could if we used chemicals. But chemicals are not allowed in the Everglades," answered Ranger Fulmer. Young mosquitoes are food for the frogs and fish. If the mosquitoes were killed, the frogs and fish would starve. So would bigger animals that eat the frogs and fish.

Each living creature in the Everglades is a link in the Everglades chain of life. Everything is related. If one creature is destroyed, all of the others will sooner or later be affected, too.

Fire Lends a Hand

Of course the Everglades isn't just a place for animals. It's also an important area for plants. In one part of the park the kids discovered a pine forest. The tall, thin pines rose high overhead.

But as the kids looked around they saw something strange. All the tree trunks were burned.

"What happened here?" one boy asked.

The rangers explained that there had

Below: A few Florida panthers still live in the Everglades. They rarely attack people.



PHOTO: ANIMALS. ANIMALS © TED LEVIN



PHOTOS © ROBERT RATTNER

Left: At one time, alligators were almost wiped out by hunters. Now they are protected in the Glades, as are all animals and plant life.

been a fire. But in this case that wasn't bad. Sometimes other plants and trees block sunlight for the little pines. Fires can kill off some of these plants. Then sunlight filters down to the pine seedlings.

Lightning sometimes starts these fires. But if the forest gets too thick, rangers sometimes set controlled fires. The pine trees have a natural resistance to fire that keeps them from burning.

As the kids hiked back to the grassy area where they had entered the park, they realized that they were leaving a very special place.

When the kids first arrived, they thought the Everglades was just a gloomy swamp. But they discovered it's home for animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the U.S. And this unique place was just a short bus ride from the hustle and bustle of a large city!

Trouble in the Glades

The Everglades is in trouble. Many people are moving into the area around it. These people all need water. So, much of the water that once flowed through the Everglades is now supplying homes, farms, and factories instead.

Sometimes so much water is used by people outside the Glades, that the park gets too dry. At other times there may be too much water. Then people open dams and send their extra water through the Everglades. This water can flood the Glades and wash away nests of water birds, alligators, and other animals.

"Some species of animals here are definitely in danger," Pat Tolle, an Everglades National Park official, told 3-2-1

CONTACT. "If something isn't done to restore the natural flow of water, the Everglades could be destroyed."

But there is hope for the park, says Ms. Tolle. Many groups of people—including Florida and U.S. officials—are studying the problem. They hope to find a way to give both the park and the people near it the water they need. That's important, not only for the animals of the Glades. It's important for this whole area of Florida.

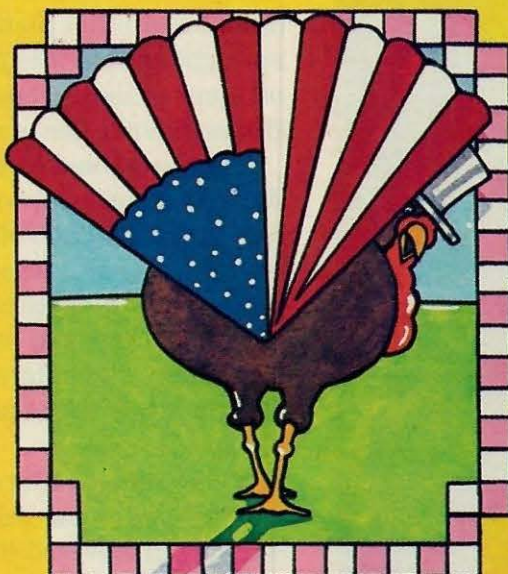
"The Everglades helps to supply all of the drinking water of south Florida," says Ms. Tolle. "Everyone has an interest in helping it survive."

by Renee Skelton

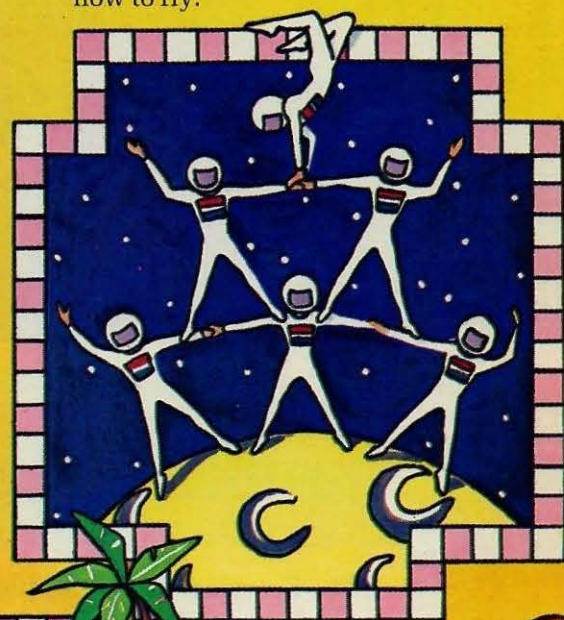
List of the Month + Almost

Talking

Turkey If Ben Franklin had his way, the U.S. symbol would not be the eagle. It would be the turkey. Ben said the eagle is a coward and steals food from other birds. Franklin thought the turkey was a bird of courage. He said a turkey would attack a British soldier who came to invade a farm. But Ben lost the argument. The eagle became the symbol for the United States. And Ben's favorite bird remained a real turkey.



The Wrong Stuff If some U.S. officials had been listened to, acrobats, parachute jumpers and scuba divers would have been America's first astronauts. The officials thought their athletic training would help them survive the force of a rocket roaring into space. But it would take months to check out these newcomers. So instead, military test pilots got the jobs. For one thing, they knew how to fly.



E.T.'s Candy Can you name E.T.'s favorite treat? If you said "Reese's Pieces," you're absolutely right! If you said "M&Ms"—you're almost right. Originally, E.T. was supposed to follow Elliot's trail of M&Ms. The moviemakers asked the makers of M&Ms if they could use the chocolate candy in the film. But company officials said no. So Reese's Pieces melt in E.T.'s mouth instead.



Lady Liberty In Egypt? Well almost! When Fred-eric Bartholdi designed the Statue of Liberty, he wanted his statue to show world friendship. He thought the perfect place for it would be a spot between East and West. So he planned to put it in Egypt. But Bartholdi happened to visit the United States before he built the statue. The visit changed his mind. And that's one reason that in 1886 the Statue of Liberty ended up in New York Harbor.

Doesn't Count

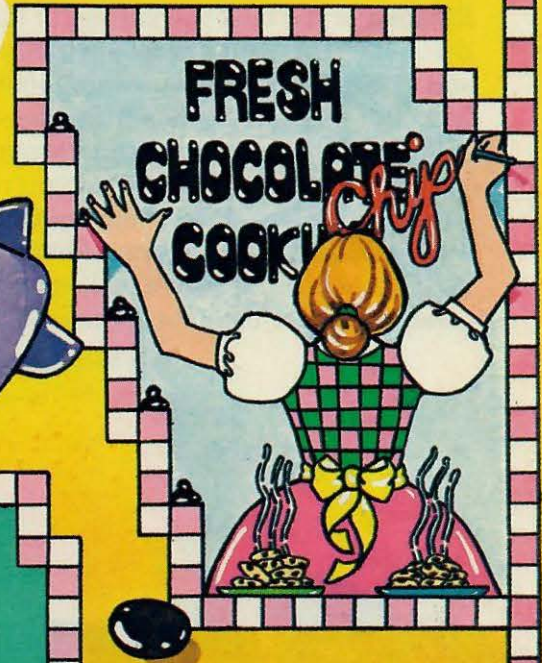
by Rebecca Herman

Something can start out one way and end up completely different. Here are some stories about things that almost were. But "almost" doesn't count!

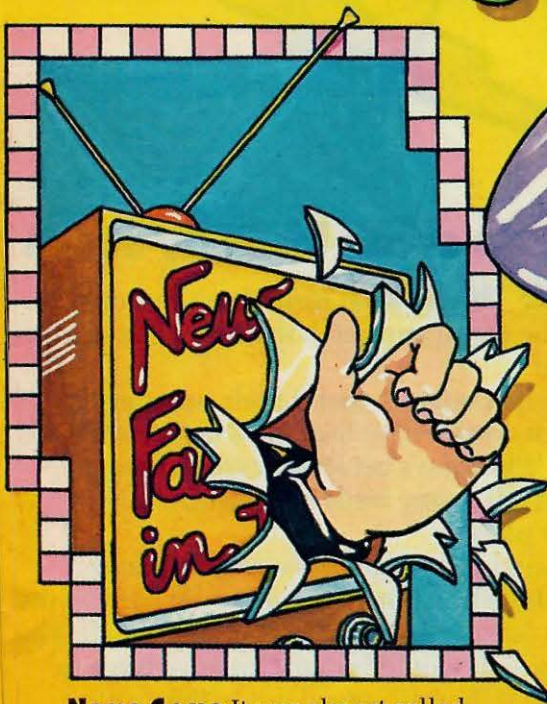
In a Flash Did you ever think you would like to have a pot with a flower in it that lights up in the dark? No? Well, you're not alone! In 1890, Conrad Huber tried to sell them. To pick up sales, Huber decided to try something a little different. He took the battery, bulb, and paper tube out of the pot. And guess what Conrad Huber came up with? The first flashlight!



In the Chips How do you make quick-as-a-jiffy chocolate cookies? In 1929, Ruth Wakefield thought the trick was to add chunks of chocolate to the cookie batter. She thought the ingredients would all melt together and presto—chocolate cookies. But when her cookies finished baking, Mrs. Wakefield was in for a surprise. The chocolate chunks were still there. And that was the first batch of chocolate-chip cookies!



Name Game It was almost called "New Family in Town"—a television show about a family living in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in the late 1950s. But the show was kind of boring. So the show's producers decided to make some changes. They added a tough guy to spice things up. Then they changed the name of the show—to "Happy Days." You probably know by now who that tough guy was.



Empire State Airport In the 1930s, a type of blimp called the zeppelin was taking to the skies. What would be the best place for one to land in New York City? Some people suggested the Empire State Building. Blimps were supposed to be tied to the top of the building. But strong winds knocked them around too much. So the idea didn't get far. But the landing dock is still there. It's the visitors' deck on the 102nd floor.

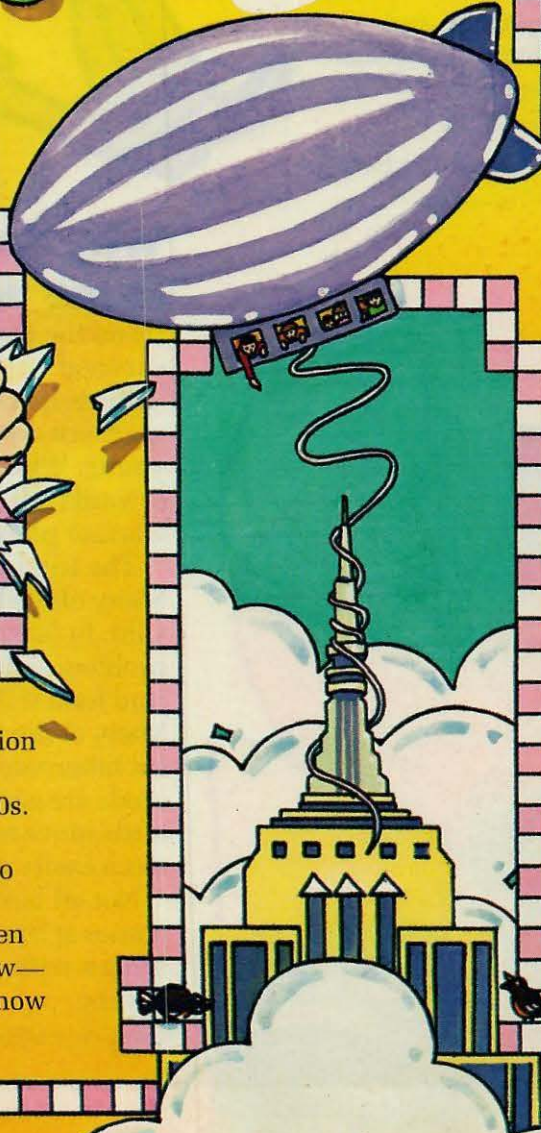


ILLUSTRATION © PAT CUMMINGS

Any Questions?

Why do people have eyebrows?

Take a look in the mirror. Your eyebrows aren't there just to make you look good. They actually have work to do!

Notice what happens the next time you're sweating. Tiny drops of water roll down your forehead. But instead of splashing into your eyes, the sweat gets pushed aside by your eyebrows.

Eyebrows also protect your eyes from something else besides sweat—too much light. Remember the bushy eyebrows of the cave dwellers? They did a great job in blocking the sun's rays. Your eyebrows aren't that shaggy now, but they still work a little like sunglasses.

With all this work going on, do eyebrows ever have any fun? Sure. Whenever you're amazed or annoyed, your eyebrows may move up and down. While they're getting exercise, they also help to show what you're feeling!

Question sent in by Tom Tilley, Jacksonville, FL.

Written by Maris Perlow



Why do some birds fly south in the winter?

Birds don't fly south to lie on the beach and catch the sun. They do it to survive!

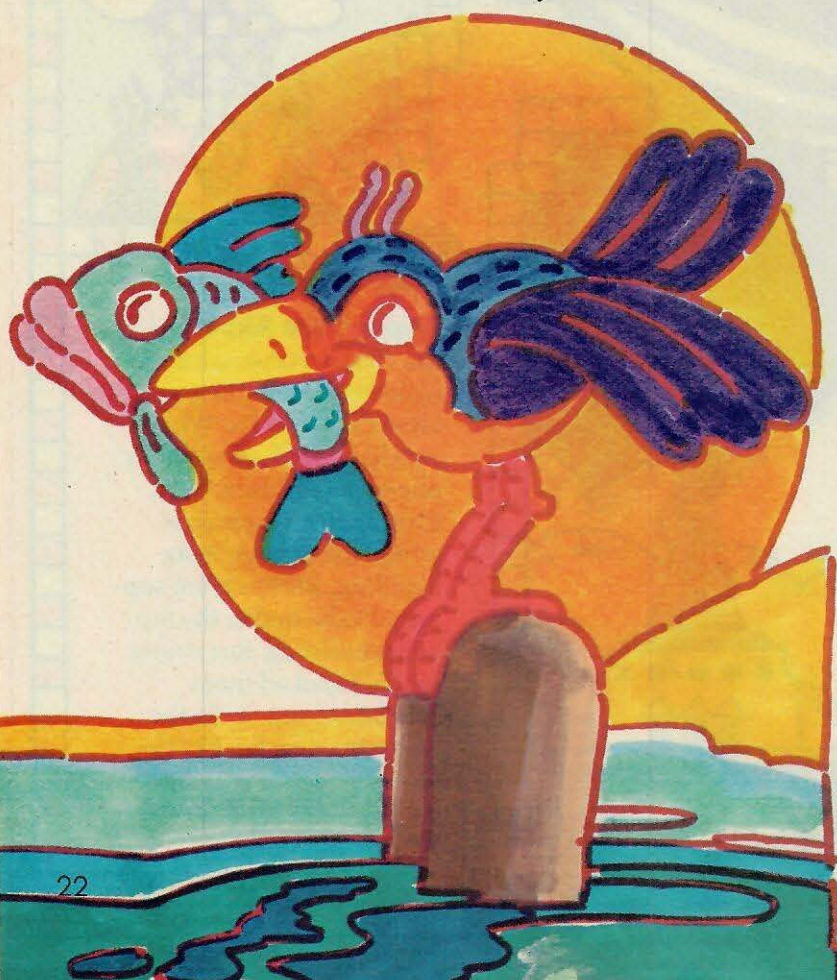
Birds that migrate spend their summers in northern areas where they mate and raise their young. When days get shorter and colder towards fall, many birds start the journey to warmer places.

The trip isn't just for the weather though. Many of the birds that migrate could survive the cold. In fact, some birds don't migrate at all. The problem is, it would be hard for most birds to find food if they all stayed put in the north. Many of the insects and small animals that birds eat hibernate or die off in winter. Fruits and seeds are gone or covered with snow. So most birds move to warmer places where they can more easily get a good meal.

Not all birds make the flight to their winter homes at the same time. But each kind of bird is born with an instinct that tells it when to hit the sky.

Question sent in by Caela Miller, Port Jefferson, NY.

Written by Renée Skelton



Do you have a question that no one seems able to answer? Why not ask us? Send your question, along with your name, address, and age, to:

Any Questions?
3-2-1 CONTACT
P.O. Box 599
Ridgefield, NJ 07657

Is there radiation from a TV set?

set? There sure is. In fact, radiation has to be inside your TV. The tiny particles called electrons that produce the pictures you see on the screen also produce radiation.

The trick is to keep the radiation in the set where it belongs. That's important because in large amounts, some kinds of radiation are not good for you.

For instance, if you sit too close to your TV set, radiation might hurt your eyes.

Color TV sets give off more radiation than black and white ones. They produce more electrons in order to make all the colors. But don't worry that you might have to avoid color TV to be safe. All color sets are now made with gadgets to hold back most of the radiation. As a result, very little radiation gets through.

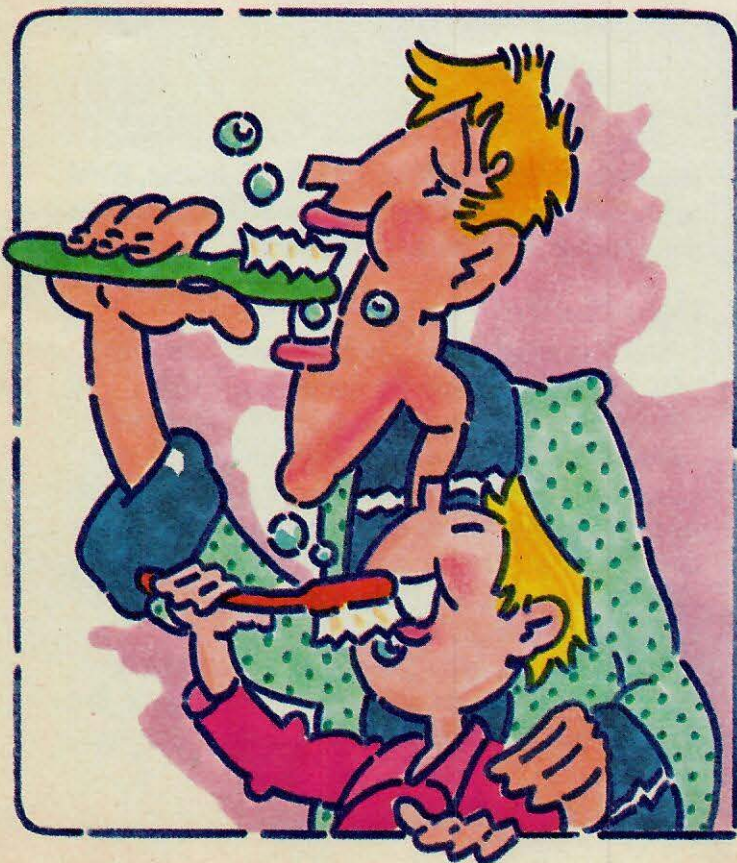
But it's still better for your eyes to sit at least six feet away whenever you watch TV.

Question sent in by Kim Simpson, Hershey, PA.

Written by Maris Perlow



ILLUSTRATIONS © BOB DELBOY



Why are most people right-handed?

handed? Nearly 90% of all people are right-handed. Many scientists believe that being a righty or a lefty has a lot to do with your parents. From them you inherit genes that tell your brain which you should be.

Here's how it works: Your brain is divided into two halves. Each half controls the opposite side of your body. But the two halves aren't exactly equal. One half always gets developed more than the other. Whether it's the right or the left depends on your genes.

Most people have the genes for developing the left half of the brain. And since the left side controls the right hand, most people become right-handed.

Genes aren't the whole story, though. Some folks just don't listen to their body's built-in choice. Instead they may get into the habit of using their right hand more often—even if their genes are the left-handed kind!

Question sent in by Amy Walthier, Allentown, PA.

Written by Maris Perlow



Michael Jackson used lasers to brighten up his recent Victory Tour concerts.

PHOTO: GAMMA LIAISON / E. M. CHIMMONTZ

LIGHTS, COLOR

by Nora Zamichow

If you saw the movie "Ghostbusters," you probably remember the swirling clouds of light that looked a lot like ghosts. A few years ago, such spooky special effects would have been practically impossible to create. But now, thanks to lasers, you'll be seeing more and more of such super sights when you go to the movies. That's because lasers—strong beams of pure light—can be much more easily controlled than other types of lighting.

But today the screen isn't the only place where you'll notice that lasers are changing the world of entertainment. Take rock concerts, for example. Michael Jackson's singing tour last summer showed how laser lighting displays can add to the excitement of a concert. And at planetarium shows, lasers produce brightly colored

shapes that throb to the beat of rock music. Want to know more about these magic lights? Then sit back and let's get on with the show!

Light Matter

Some moviemakers use lasers because they look like they come from the future. In "2010," a movie which is coming your way this winter, lasers are part of a security system. You'll see a man go up to a door where a laser will zap a red line around his hand. The laser is supposed to be copying his fingerprints. Then a computer checks the man's background, based on his prints. If all checks out, the door will open.

"2010" is one example of a movie where colored, flickering light beams are really lasers. But in other movies, special effects (like the swords

in "Star Wars") may look like lasers but are really trick lighting instead.

How Lasers Work

How does a beam of light work all this magic, anyway? To start with, laser light is quite different from ordinary light. Regular light has waves that travel in every direction. But the light waves of a laser beam stay together and only move in one direction.

Another difference is that ordinary light is made up of many different colors, but most lasers put out one pure color. "Each beam appears as a single pure color," says Jason "Dr. Laser" Sapan, an expert on lasers who makes videos for popular music groups. Some special lasers put out several pure colors.

There are many different kinds of laser beams. Some are as large as a football field. Others are smaller than a grain of sand. The beam of some lasers can be fired in bursts that last only one quadrillionth of a second. But other lasers ➡

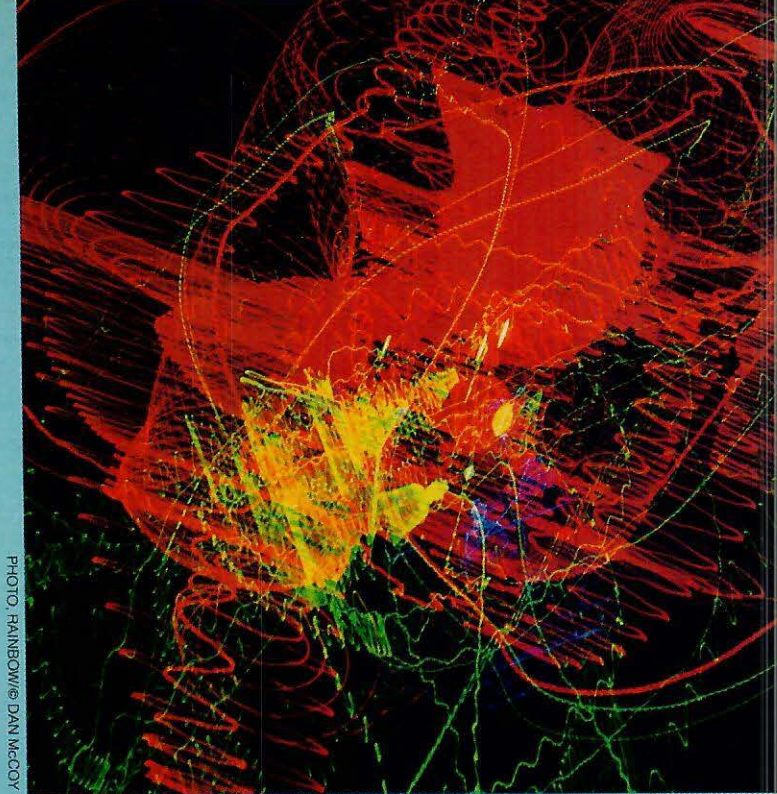


PHOTO: RAINBOW/© DAN MCCOY

Several colored lasers were used to make this design for a planetarium light show.

ACTION!

LASERS ARE CHANGING THE LOOK OF ENTERTAINMENT



At many planetariums,
rock music and lasers
add up to fun.



ZAP! In “Ghostbusters,” laser guns were used to catch ghosts. Lasers are easier to control than other kinds of lighting.

can beam steadily for years.

The power of a laser, just like the power of regular light bulbs, is measured in watts. To understand how bright a watt is, think of pointing your finger at the sun on a clear day. About one-tenth of a watt of solar power would fall on your fingertip. A laser can focus 10 billion watts on an area the same size as your fingertip. A laser that powerful could also melt steel!

A Little Light Music

The laser figures that you see at concerts, movies, and light shows are actually single dots of light. These dots move extremely fast—thousands of times per second. But your eyes can't follow such quick movements. Instead your eyes connect the dots, and you see lines.

Some rock music groups, such as Yes, are touring with laser shows. The lasers used in these concerts are each about 25 watts. They give off different shades of blue, green, purple, and yellow.

Many Yes fans think they're dreaming when

they see a floating, spinning globe on the ceiling during the last song of a Yes concert. But the globe isn't actually three dimensional. It just appears that way because the lasers that were used to draw the globe help to fool the eye.

At other rock concerts, you may see sheets of laser light change colors and move like waves in the air. To create this effect, a prism—a wedge of glass that separates light into seven colors—is placed in front of the laser. With a laser that puts out several colors, adjusting the prism allows you to select which of the colors is sent out into the audience.

Lasers in the Home

But you don't have to go to a rock concert or a movie to see lasers at work. More and more lasers are cropping up at home. There are laser-made records and record players that use laser beams rather than needles to play. And now, people are starting to enjoy laser videodiscs that bring both pictures and sound to your TV screen. “Laser videodiscs are adding a new dimension to home entertainment,” says Margaret Dean, a computer expert.

A videodisc looks something like a silvery mirrored record. But inside there's a thin slice

of metal. This metal has tiny pits which contain the pictures and sounds. A laser inside the videodisc player makes them appear on your TV. The laser is about one third the size of a grain of salt!

This laser "reads" the pits on your videodisc. And what you see and hear is a movie or a game. Since the beam of laser light is the only part of the player that makes contact with your videodisc, your disc won't ever get scratched or worn out. "Laser videodiscs are the recording medium of the future," says Jason Sapan. "They will open our eyes to sights we can't imagine today."

So if you only think of "Star Wars" when you hear the word lasers, think again. The powerful laser has traveled from the world of science to become one of the newest hits in entertainment. At the movies, on stage, and even in your home, lasers are going to light up your life.



PHOTOS COURTESY OF MCA ENTERTAINMENT AND PIONEER VIDEO, INC.

Below: Lasers light up the night sky at Epcot in Orlando, Florida.

Above: Lasers are catching on at home with laser videodisc movies and special programs.

PHOTO COURTESY OF WALT DISNEY WORLD



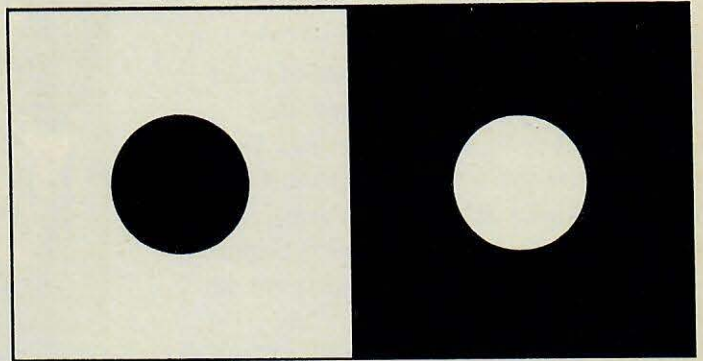
Extra!

by Ellen R. Mednick

After your travels through space and the Everglades, you might want to rest. But before you do, here's some Extra! fun for you.

The Brighter—The Bigger?

Which circle is larger? Careful—it's an “eye-full”! See page 35 for the answer and the reason why.



Everglades Maze

In your visit to the Everglades, you read all about the exciting animals and wild-life found there. Now wander through the swamps and forests of the Ever-

FINISH

glades maze. But watch out for the animals and obstacles along the way. Go from start to finish without crossing the black lines.



START

ILLUSTRATIONS © MALLORY CALLAN

Blue Skies

You've read about a new kind of light called lasers. Now we'll shed some light on this colorful question: Why does the sky look blue? This experiment shows how blue light rays give the greatest amount of color to the sky.

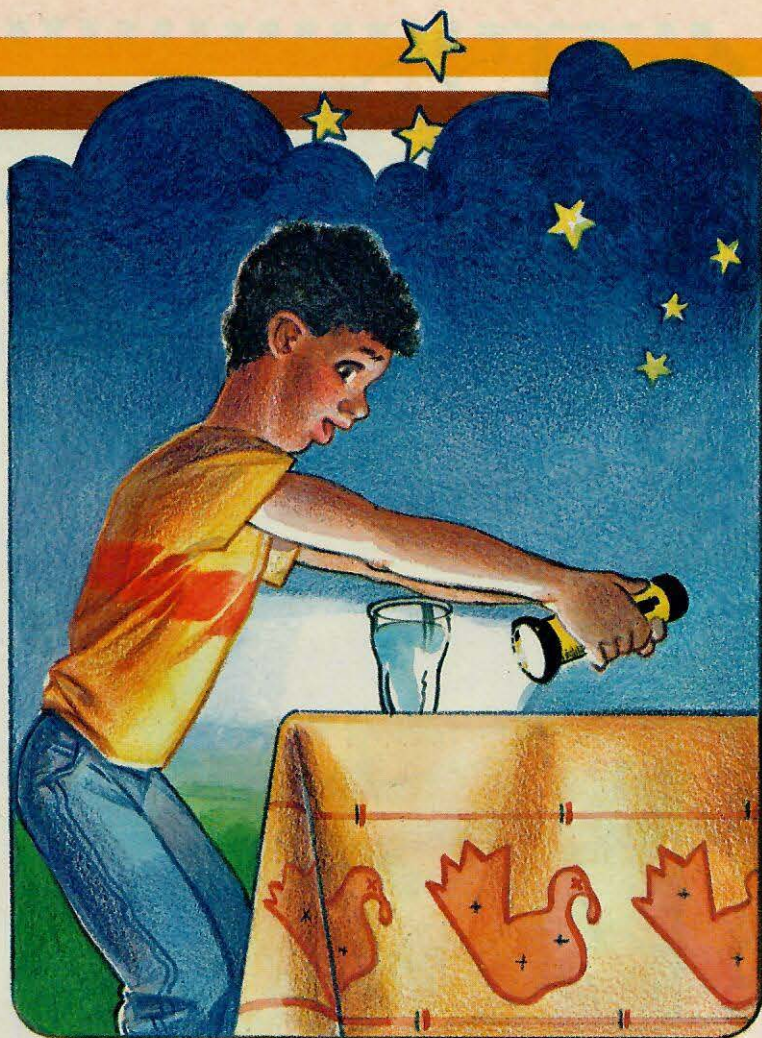
What You Need:

- A glass of water
- Some milk
- 1 flashlight

Stir a few drops of milk into a glass of water. The drops act just like the specks of water and dust in the air. In a dark room, shine the flashlight against the side of the glass. Look through the side of the glass (see diagram). The liquid does not look white, but bluish. The drops of milk have scattered the blue light rays.

Why It Works:

Drops of milk in the glass scatter the rays from the flashlight just as water and dust in the air scatter the rays given off by the sun. Blue rays scatter the most so they give the greatest amount of color to the sky.



Dial A Code!

Here's a chance to crack a code and uncover the answer to this Thanksgiving riddle:

If April showers bring May flowers.
What do May flowers bring?

Answer in code:

2 2 8 6 2 4 6 3 7 4 5 4 7 4 6 7

How to break the code:

Check your telephone. There are three letters above each of the numbers 2 through 9. If the first letter is being used in the message, there will be an arrow pointing left (←) on top of the number. If the last letter is being used, there will be an arrow pointing right (→) on top of the number. For a middle letter, there will be a number without an arrow. So the letter J would look like this: 5.

Now see if you can crack the phone code.

Answers on page 35.

The Bloodhound Gang



ILLUSTRATION © BRAD HAMANN

The Case of the Missing Panther

by Michael J. Dayton

Skip woke up suddenly. Through the rear car window he stared at thick storm clouds. Rain pounded the car.

In the front seat, Vikki drove while Ricardo fiddled with the radio. The Bloodhound Gang was headed west on "Alligator Alley," the highway that slices through the Florida Everglades.

Skip opened his window. Rain poured in. "Sunny Florida. Ha. That's a laugh," he said.

"Don't forget, we're not down here just to soak up the rays," Ricardo said. "My Aunt Janet says she has a surprise discovery to show us."

"That's all she told you?" Vikki asked.

"She didn't say much else," Ricardo said.

"She did tell us that she didn't want to let the cat out of the bag."

Skip started to doze off again. Before he closed his eyes, a sign caught his eye.

THE ALLIGATOR HIDEAWAY
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
75 FLAVORS OF ICE CREAM

Now he was wide awake. "Stop!" he yelled. "I need ice cream—at least 27 flavors of it."

"Keep cool," laughed Ricardo. "We're almost at my aunt's office. She'll take us to lunch."

A mile down the road, Vikki spotted the mailbox that read "Janet Orteza, Game Warden." She

wheeled the car into the gravel driveway. They got out, stretched, then knocked on the door.

No one answered.

"That's funny," Ricardo said. "Aunt Janet said she would be here to meet us."

"Let's go in," shrugged Ricardo. "Maybe she left us a note."

The Gang entered the small office. Aunt Janet was nowhere to be seen. A bookshelf jammed with books and magazines lined one wall. Another wall was covered by a map. The map showed the surrounding forests and swamps, as well as the homes and businesses in the area.

In the center of the room was a heavy oak desk. A book about Florida wildlife laws was open on the desk. Two coffee cups rested beside a local newspaper. Ricardo picked up one cup. When he looked inside the cup he gasped. Two cigar butts had been crushed out in it.

"Something is wrong here," he said.

"Well, sure," replied Skip. "Somebody should have used an ashtray."

"That's not what I mean," Ricardo said. "Aunt Janet is allergic to cigar smoke. It makes her sneeze like crazy. Sometimes she breaks out in hives. She would never let someone smoke in here unless...unless...." His voice trailed off.

Vikki finished the sentence for him. "...Unless she had no choice in the matter." She examined one of the cigars. It had an unusual silver ring around the end. "I've never seen one like that."

"I have a feeling that my aunt is in some kind of trouble," said Ricardo.

Skip Gets A Clue

Skip picked up the newspaper that was lying on the table. "This story is about your aunt," Skip exclaimed. "Maybe it will give us a clue."

"Read it to us," Vikki said.

"The Florida panther, an endangered animal, has been discovered in this area," read Skip.

"Janet Orteza, a local game warden, says she found the panther den while hiking through the Chandler pine forest. The Florida panther was once common throughout the state. However, hunting and human homes have reduced its numbers. Today, fewer than 30 Florida panthers live in the wild."

"A real live panther," whistled Vikki. "This must be the discovery your aunt made."

Skip continued reading. "The tannish brown cat is protected under state and U.S. laws. If the Chandler pine forest proves to be a breeding ground for panthers, then plans for a housing development should be cancelled, Ms. Orteza says. However, several of the businessmen who want to build the homes say their plans are too far along to change now."

"Holy cats!" Ricardo said. "Strange cigars, panthers, new homes. How does all this fit?"

"There's only one way to find out," Vikki answered. "Let's find Chandler pine forest on this wall map. Then we'll head over there."

The three detectives studied the map. "Chandler pine forest—here it is," declared Skip. "It's only two miles from here."

"Let's hit the road," Vikki said. "We'd better take this map along, we may need it."

By the time the Gang reached the forest, the rain had stopped. The clouds were beginning to break up. Vikki pulled off the road. The car sank slightly into the muddy shoulder.

"Why don't we walk along the shoulder of the road and look for clues," suggested Vikki.

They followed the road for a quarter mile without spotting anything unusual. Suddenly, Ricardo stopped.

"Look! Footprints in the mud," he said.

While Skip searched the area, Vikki and Ricardo bent down and studied the tracks. Two sets of footprints headed into the woods. The two tracks emerged 10 yards up the road.

"These small narrow tracks probably belong to a woman," Vikki said. "These others are wide and longer. They probably belong to a man."

Again Vikki examined the tracks that emerged from the woods. "The man's footprints here are different from the ones that go in," Vikki said.

Ricardo stared at them. "It looks like the same shoe to me," Ricardo said.

"The shoe is the same all right," Vikki answered. "But notice how much deeper they sink into the mud compared to going in. It looks like whoever made these tracks carried something heavy out of the forest."

On The Right Track

Then Skip joined them again. "I don't know anything about those tracks," Skip said. "But I know we're on the right track," he said. ➔

He held up a cigar butt like the one they had seen at Janet's house earlier.

"I found something else next to it," he added. He held up a piece of broken green plastic. One side had the number "11" on it. The other side read, "RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED."

"Why that's the top of a motel or hotel key," Vikki said. "Hotel keys usually have the address on them. If you forget to return the key when you leave, you just drop it in the mail. Unfortunately, the missing piece has the address."

"But the map we took from Janet!" exclaimed Skip. "It lists all the local businesses—including hotels."

They unfolded the map and studied it carefully. They could find only one hotel listed—The Alligator Hideaway.

"That's the place we passed on the highway," Skip said. "The place with all the ice cream."

The Bloodhound Gang raced back to the car and headed toward the hotel. When they arrived, several cars were parked in front of the restaurant, including a sheriff's patrol car.

"Skip, why don't you go get the sheriff from the restaurant. Ask him to come up to room 11."

Skip started to leave.

"And Skip," Vikki said, "don't waste too much time at the ice cream counter!"

"Right," he said. "I'll only get a single scoop."

The Gang To The Rescue

Vikki and Ricardo went around back. A large yellow camper was parked in front of room 11. On the dashboard, Vikki noticed a box of the same cigars the Gang had seen in Janet's office.

Ricardo pressed his ear to the motel door. "Vikki, I can hear somebody moving around inside," he whispered.

Vikki looked up and saw the sheriff and Skip approaching. The sheriff still had a napkin tucked under his chin.

"I hope we're right about this," Vikki said.

Without warning, the door suddenly opened. Ricardo stumbled and fell into the room.

A tall balding man stood at the door.

"What's the meaning of this?" he yelled.

"That's just what I want to know," said the sheriff.

"We came to rescue Janet Ortiz," Vikki declared. "We know you have her in that room."

"W-why, there's no one in here but me," said the bald man.

At that moment, a muffled sneeze erupted from inside.

"No one inside, hey?" said the sheriff. He pushed his way into the room. There was Aunt Janet, gagged and tied to a chair.

Ricardo rushed over and took the handkerchief from his aunt's mouth.

"Are you all right?" he asked.

"I'm fine," Janet replied.

"What's going on here?" demanded the sheriff.

"I'll tell you," snapped Aunt Janet. "This fellow here is Gus Skinner. Mr. Skinner has invested money in that new housing development. Yesterday he saw that newspaper article about the panther I spotted. He was afraid the panther den would ruin his plans. He offered me \$10,000 to help him capture and move the panther. I refused. It's against the law."

Aunt Janet stopped to sneeze. "Then he got desperate. He forced me to take him to the panther den. Then he used a tranquillizer gun to put it to sleep.

"The panther is outside in that camper now, sleeping like a baby. And speaking of babies, that panther is a female. She's expecting a litter of kits soon. We've got to return her to her den."

The sheriff slapped handcuffs on Mr. Skinner. "I hope you've got a good lawyer, Skinner. You're going to need one."

The sheriff led Mr. Skinner away. Ricardo finished untying Aunt Janet's hands.

Janet looked up at him and sneezed. "But tell me, how did you ever find me?"

They all laughed. "Let's just say we followed the smoke," Vikki said.

COMING NEXT MONTH

The Case of The Stolen Game

We Say Tomato and You Say...

Dear 3-2-1 CONTACT,

In your May '84 issue, you wrote that the plants in the photo from the story, "Far Out Farms" were tomatoes. But they have runners. The tomatoes that I've seen don't have runners.

Amy Moscoffian
Portsmouth, VA

Dear Amy,

Oops, are we embarrassed! That's not a tomato plant in the photo. The plant is a cucumber. Thanks for pointing out our error.

We always check all of our facts, but this time we goofed. It's great to know that there are sharp-eyed readers who know their fruits and veggies!

Life With Lava

Dear 3-2-1 CONTACT,

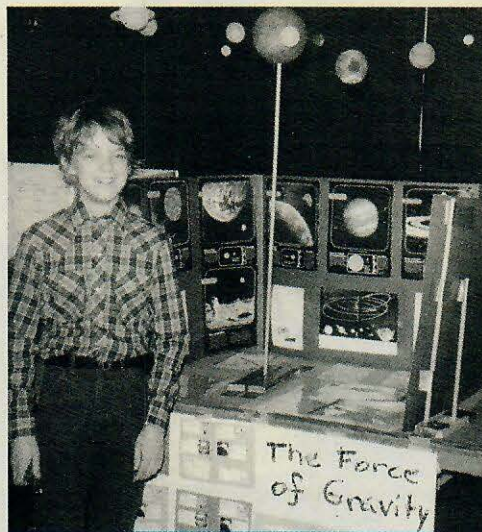
I was very pleased to read the article on the volcano in my backyard in your April issue ("When the Earth Explodes, Volcano Watchers Go to Work").

My house was the first house in Royal Gardens to be destroyed by lava. Then we lived near the top of the subdivision, but now we live at the bottom. There have been many lava flows since then, but we're still here—and like it. You know, it's kind of exciting living with a volcano in your backyard!

Gulliver Brown
Royal Gardens,
Pahoa, HI

Dear Gulliver,

Wow! You're the first person who has written to us telling us what it's like to live right near a volcano. Thanks for sharing your experiences with CONTACT.



Brian Pleshek, who goes to Greenhills (Ohio) Middle School, won a medal at his school's science fair. His subject was "The Force of Gravity" and it was based on articles he read in 3-2-1 CONTACT.

Smart Cookie

Dear 3-2-1 CONTACT,

I really like your magazine. Sometimes in school, I raise my hand and say something that I learned from your magazine. Then people ask me how I knew that and I just say, "Oh, I read it in 3-2-1 CONTACT." Your magazine has really helped me learn. That makes me proud. Keep those magazines coming!

Josette Bergeron
Houston, TX

Dear Josette,

That's great to hear. We always learn stuff when we put out the magazine. So we're glad that the magazine is helping you in school. That makes us proud, too.

Age Makes No Difference

Dear 3-2-1 CONTACT,

Do you have to stop getting your magazine when you reach 14?

Couldn't we get it for a little while longer?

Chris Howard
Camp Springs, MD

Dear Chris,

One of our readers is 70. Another regular is 76. So we figure you can keep on reading CONTACT for as long as you want. Age makes no difference.

By the way, we added up the ages of the people who put out the magazine. It comes to 231. And we're still reading it! Together we're probably the world's oldest CONTACT reader!

Contact Freebies

Dear 3-2-1 CONTACT,

I read all your magazines. But there's one thing I want to know. Are all the things you can send for in Extra! free? Or do they cost something?

Colleen M. Frank
Maple Grove, MN

Dear Colleen,

All the stuff that we suggest you send for in Extra! is free. We try real hard to come up with special goodies that won't cost you anything. After all, the best things in life are free—except for a subscription to CONTACT (which is still pretty cheap)!

We Want Mail!

Dear Readers,

We really love hearing from you. The questions, ideas, and complaints we get help us make CONTACT a better magazine. So why not drop us a line? We can't answer every single letter, but we do read them all. Send your mail to: **3-2-1 CONTACT Letters**

**P.O. Box 599
Ridgefield, NJ 07657**

HOLIDAY FUN

**Gifts that keep
on giving for the
entire year...**

**from
Children's
Television
Workshop**



Sesame Street Magazine—Big Bird and his delightful friends bring dozens of playful surprises, ten terrific times a year. (It's the entertaining education that Sesame Street does best!) Puzzles, cut-outs, games, A-B-C's, 1-2-3's, ... there's all the magic of the TV super-series in every colorful issue.

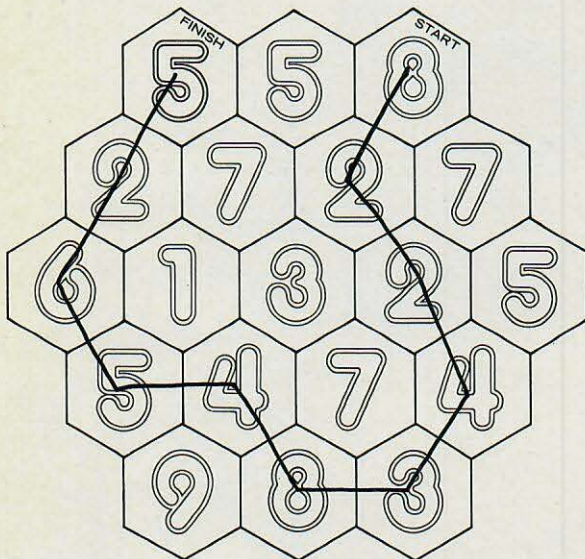
3-2-1 Contact—Science is fun. And you can make it a year-long learning adventure for your favorite 8 to 12 year-olds. 3-2-1 Contact will bring ten big issues packed with puzzles, projects, experiments, questions and answers about the world around us. It's an involving, fun way to learn!

The Electric Company Magazine—as creatively entertaining as the TV show kids love. It's amusing, playful, absorbing, and educational for beginning and young readers ages 6 to 10. Enjoy ten colorful issues filled with puzzles, games, cut-outs, stories, jokes... and sunny smiles.

Enter Magazine. The fun way for your child to learn computer skills, understand computer technology, and keep up on computer games and news. A one year subscription (10 issues) brings programs for all home computers, quizzes, puzzles, and features that involve your 10 to 16 year-old and encourage him or her to become a competent computerite. And you don't need a computer in your home to make it work!

Odd Number Out (page 2)

The answer to the maze is:



Thank You! Thanks to our student intern, Ilisa Sohmer, for her help in putting together this issue of CONTACT.

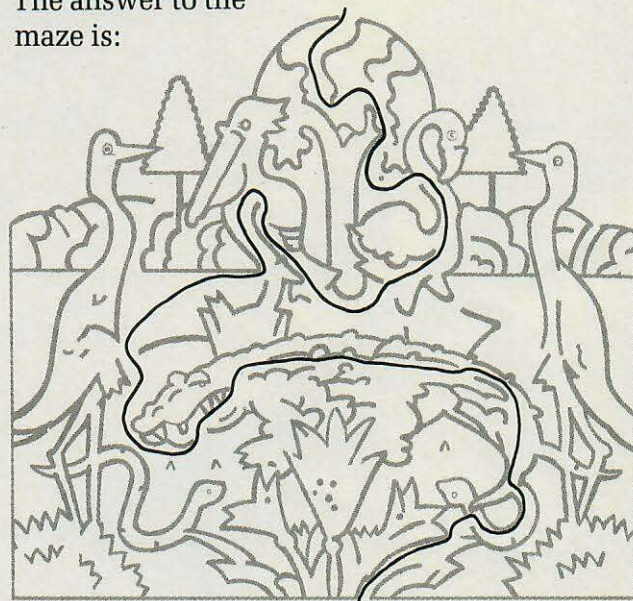
Oops! A caption in "The Lost Civilization" story in the May issue was wrong. It said that people can climb the cliffs, using the tiny finger and toe holds in the rocks. These toe holds were used by the ancient Anasazi Indians. But now they are considered unsafe to use. Modern visitors to Mesa Verde National Park can climb the pole ladders instead.

The Brighter, the Bigger? (page 28)

They're the same size. Light objects look larger than dark objects.

Everglades Maze (page 28)

The answer to the maze is:



Dial A Code (page 29)

The answer to the riddle is: A BUNCH OF PILGRIMS

Next Month!

Here's a sample of what you'll find in the next issue of 3-2-1 CONTACT:

Make Way for H.E.R.O.

CONTACT goes behind the scenes at a video game factory.

Toy Workshop

Learn how some of the simple toys you play with work—and how to make your own.

Future Forecast

Athletes, TV stars and scientists make predictions about the future.

Plus Factoids, Any Questions? and More!



Look Before You Leaf

Fall is here and that means lots of kids are walking through piles of crisp, brown autumn leaves. But if you just happened to walk through this pile, you might get more than you bargained for.

Take a close look at the picture. Do you see something hidden in the middle of the pile? That big, brown leaf in the center isn't really a leaf at all. It's an Asiatic horned frog which is found in parts of southeast Asia.

The frog uses its leaf-like coloring for protection. When it lies still in a pile of dead leaves on the forest floor, it blends right in with its surroundings. Camouflage is this animal's way of keeping out of danger. Even if the frog's enemies are nearby, they can't see it. So they mostly leaf—er—leave the frog alone.

3-2-1 CONTACT
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